

Semi-Weekly Interior Journal.

VOLUME XIII.

STANFORD, KY., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1884.

NEW SERIES.—NUMBER 3.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.



FOR PRESIDENT,
GROVER CLEVELAND,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,
OF INDIANA.

ELECTORS—FOR STATE AT LARGE,
DEM. B. ROBBINS,
W. B. FLEMING.

DISTRICT ELECTORS,
First—Rhea Boyd, of McCracken County.
Second—Cromwell Adair, of Union County.
Third—John S. Rhea, of Logan County.
Fourth—Sam B. Berry, of Marion County.
Fifth—J. F. Bullitt, Jr., of Jefferson County.
Sixth—Leslie T. Applegate, of Pendleton Co.
Seventh—Isa Julian, of Franklin County.
Eighth—G. N. Robinson, of Shelby County.
Ninth—S. S. Savage, of Boyd County.
Tenth—John T. Salway, of Morgan County.
Eleventh—Rollin Hurt, of Adair County.

FOR CONGRESS,
GOV. JAMES B. McCREARY,
OF MARYLAND.

Beatrice Cenci, named the beautiful paricide, was the daughter of Francesco Cenci, a noble and wealthy Roman, whose conduct, after his second marriage, toward the children of his first wife was shocking in extreme. He procured the assassination of two of his sons by banditti, and he seduced his youngest daughter, who was a maid of singular beauty. Beatrice, it is said, told of this shocking crime to her relatives, and sought protection from them and from Pope Clement. This protection the Pope denied and so, when her father repeated his villainous crime, Beatrice and her brother, Giacomo, hired two men to kill the brutal man as he slept. Their paricide was discovered, and they were put to the torture on the rack. They confessed to the murder, and were condemned by the Pope to be executed. September 11, 1599, Beatrice Cenci and her young sister were beheaded by a sort of guillotine. Giacomo was killed with a sword. The younger brother was pardoned on account of his extreme youth; but the family estates were confiscated and presented by the reigning Pope, Paul V., of the house of Borghese, to his family. To these estates belonged the villa of Borghese, since so famed for its art treasures. The portrait of Beatrice, by Guido Rani, in the palace of Colonna, at Rome, has carried the fame of the beautiful girl, with her sad story, all over the world.

Roller skating is now the recognized and fashionable winter amusements in all the large Northern and Eastern cities, and is rapidly becoming so in the South, and particularly the large Western cities, so that no matter where one goes to spend the winter the accomplishment of skating is now an imperative necessity in order to keep pace with the modern progress. Boston has five large rinks which are so well patronized, even by the suburban residents, that a sixth is in contemplation, especially located with reference to that ultra-fashionable portion of the community. New York, besides three others, is building one, the Coliseum, that will accommodate fifteen thousand skaters at once. In Chicago the success of roller skating has been phenomenal. The Michigan avenue rink was for a long time the only one there, but now there are five, and at the opening of the Casino rink, about two weeks ago, over 2,000 people were unable to obtain admission, and the rink covers half a block. In all the large cities in New York State, in Philadelphia, Washington, Newport, Baltimore and the principal cities in Ohio, there are large and successful rinks, the one at Elmira, N. Y., being of especially elaborate architecture and costing \$20,000.

CHANGE OF MARRIAGE CUSTOMS.—A novel and sensible deviation from the stereotyped form of wedding customs was recently made by a couple near Troy, N. Y., says the Graphic. It is a home wedding, the guests being only the relatives and intimate friends of the couple, but they were sufficient in number to fill the house. Each guest was met at the door of the drawing-room and welcomed by the bride, who was attired in a simple, but befitting costume. When all the guests had arrived and the hour fixed for the ceremony was reached, the groom, who was conversing with friends in another part of the room, stepped to the bride's side, the lady quietly left a group of relatives with whom she was talking, the two took their place before the clergyman, and in a few moments were made one. Those present voted the new departure a complete success.

CURE FOR PILES.

Piles are frequently preceded by a sense of weight in the back, loins and lower part of the abdomen, causing the patient to suppose he has some affection of the kidneys or neighboring organs. At times, symptoms of indigestion are present, as flatulency, uneasiness of the stomach, etc. A moisture, like perspiration, producing a very disagreeable itching, after getting warm, is a very common attendant. Blind, bleeding and itching Piles yield at once to the application of Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy, which acts directly upon the parts affected, absorbing the Tumors, allaying the intense itching and affecting a permanent cure. Price 50 cents. Address the Dr. Bosanko Medicine Co., Piquette, Ohio. Sold by McRoberts & Stagg.

THE USE OF FAITH IN SALVATION.

Dr. J. W. Cox.

[The following sermon was delivered to the Christian church, Stanford, Ky., on the second Lord's day in October, 1884. It is published at the request of a number of brethren who heard it.]

Text.—JOHN IV:16.—We have known and believed the love that God hath to us. I. This declaration of the beloved apostle shows the reason that Christians are altogether different in mind, heart, will and character from what they were when they did not know and believe the love that God has to them. It is not that our love for God found him hating us; and made him love us but it was God's love which found us hating him and made us love Him through our faith in the reality of His love. In loving us God showed us how to love Him, and how to love each other. All that the most advanced Christian has done is to believe that God's love for him, as manifested in Christ, is sincere or genuine.

The apostle says: "Not that we love God, but that He loves us, and sent His Son to be the propitiation for our sins." But this is not all. "God is love"—fountain, flood and sea—and he that dwelleth in love dwelleth in God, and God in him." In manifesting His love for us in Christ, God manifested Himself; for "God is love." Believing that God loves us, lets His love into our hearts in all its power to regenerate our entire being; to create (so to say) new faculties in us by giving to our old faculties new exercises and new employments toward God and man. The eyes see the light by being flooded with it, and so also the heart of man by knowing and believing the love of God, is flooded with it.

But unbelief absolutely prevents the love of God, as it is manifested in the work of Christ, from coming into the heart; so that the unbeliever remains as if God had not loved him. No moral change can be produced in the person who disbelieves the love of God as it is manifested in Christ. His unbelief shuts out of him the power of the love of God for him. Thus men are left without the love of God. They shut it out of their minds and hearts by their unbelief alone, just as a man shuts the light of the sun out of his eyes by shutting them to it. He can not know whether he goes because the light is shut out of his eyes. By unbelief men shut the loving God out of their souls, and they are left without God in the world. Unbelief is fatal because it makes it impossible for God to cleanse the human heart. He cannot make the sinner happy without making him holy. "Without faith it is impossible to please God, for he that cometh to God must believe that he is, and that he is the rewarder of them that seek Him." Heb. XI:6. This insures the response of God to the believing and diligent seeker. "He that seeks shall find."

Believing in Christ does not save because of the virtue or moral excellence of faith or its exercise in respect to Christ. Believing in Christ lets Him save the believer in His own way; and that way is love. "God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believed in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life." John 3:16. God was before us in the matter of love. "Herein is love, not that we loved God, but that He loved us and sent His Son to be the propitiation for our sins." "And we have seen and do testify that the Father sent His Son to be the Savior of the world." John 4:10, 13. It was the love of God that gave His Son that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life. "If God had hated the world or alienated man, he would not have sent his son to save sinners. "For God sent not his son into the world to condemn the world, but that the world through him might be saved." John 3:17. These sayings let the design of the love of God in giving His Son, out into full view. It is to save believing sinners, not to condemn them and punish them. Believing in Christ, the gift of God's love to sinners, lets God save them by His Son. Unbelief makes it impossible for God to save because it rejects the Savior. The impossibility of saving the unbeliever is moral in its nature and hence it remains the same throughout the ages. It prevents God from destroying the power of sin in the heart and the will of the sinner. He is left in absolute bondage to sin and death, its righteous punishment. The moral regeneration of the unbeliever is impossible. Justification or the pardon of the sinner is not the end of God's way of salvation. It is only the means to the end—the destruction of the power of sin in the soul and the quickening of the whole inner man into obedience to the will of God. This is more than the cessation of hostility to the part of the sinner. It is the fellowship of God and man in life whose fruit is holy. Unless Christ's holy life is reproduced in the believer he is not justified or saved out of his condemnation. Christ is not the minister of sin. And the use of faith is to receive from Christ, the supreme object of confidence, the power of holy obedience to God in desire, will and act. Thus the practical life of holy obedience to God is provided for and secured, in the gratuitous justification of the believer, for he is reconciled to God and filled with Christ's life. God dwells in the believer to will and to do. Thus believing lets God save the sinner. It lets God take the man into possession and make him holy and obedient, self-

sacrificing, merciful, gentle, meek and true in all the relations of human society.

How the eternal word: "Verily, verily, I say unto you he that heareth My words and believeth on Him that sent Me, hath everlasting life, and shall not come into condemnation, but hath passed out of death into life." John 5:24. Life is the issue of having passed out of condemnation to death into life. The possession of life implies the absence of death. This is the force of the words, "has passed out of death into life." Again: "He that believeth on Him is not condemned already, because he hath not believed on the name of the only begotten Son of God." Here is justification by faith alone and condemnation by unbelief alone. "Because he hath not believed." This is the sole reason of condemnation. There are no "works" in either case. When the object of faith—that is Christ—is rejected by unbelief, the case is settled, just as when Christ is welcomed and received by faith the case is also settled, the one is condemned the other is justified. It is God who delivers these sentences, not the church, nor the ever-ascending, authoritative loving preachers. Therefore believing in Christ is just letting God justify, and disbelieving in Christ is compelling God by eternal righteousness to condemn. The difference is clear for it is precisely stated. The believer does not justify himself by the moral value of his faith, but he believes his justification in Christ and receives it. He apprehends or lays hold of his justification by faith. Christ is the sin offering, not the faith of the sinner. Neither is his obedience the sin offering, but Christ alone. By believing we let God give us Christ at his own valuation of him, as delivered (into death) on account of our merited condemnation and raised again on account of our accomplished justification." Rom. 4:24. Our condemnation killed the Son of God, our justification raised him from the dead. Dr. Godet says: "Over the blood of the sacrifice a sentence of justification was pronounced in favor of guilty man; his condemnation was annulled." Once in the end of the ages hath he appeared for (atone) as an abrogation of sin, the condemnation of the sinner, by the sacrifice of himself, Heb. 9:26. To believe this is to pass out of death into life, out of condemnation into justification. It is to let God justify us and bring us into the possession of peace of conscience in the blood of Jesus. "Therefore being justified by faith we have peace with God." The believer is justified by the moral value of the sacrifice of Christ. He believes that his condemnation is annulled by the sacrifice of Christ; the issue is justification into life. What we are required to do is to believe ourselves to be what God's promises make us to be in Christ—saved and accepted by God, without spot or blemish in his sight. And so righteousness without works is imputed to the believer in Christ. In believing we let God invest us with the spotless robe.

Continued next issue.

SHE WAS A BOOK AGENT FROM BOSTON.—She was a book agent from Boston: "Comprehended my manifestations of acumen and experience," she remarked sweetly. "I personate the sweet flower by the wayside." The quicksilver reposes entirely in the bulb on such occasion as I fail to accomplish my laudable purposes. It is practically impossible to induce me to personate the guileless innocent of our native streams. Of course it is needless to deny that I have certain pecuniary objects in view. I observed the number of gentlemen entering the edifice and set it to music, so to speak. I perceive that it is necessary to imitate the allegorical ship of the desert to prove necessary material for the sustenance of the larvae type. Have you descended suddenly to the conclusion produced in the atmosphere through my individual efforts? May I hope to see your assist the helpmeet of your father's brother to a greater elevation? And they all bought a book.

"[Get onto my style. I'm a dasey, I am I'm a cold day when I get left. I can't play me for sucker. I'm after the ecads. I'll tipped the place off. I have to hump myself to get grub. "Do you tumble to my racket? Will you ante up?—[St. Paul Day.

It is said that the sale of Blaine's "Twenty Years in Congress" has fallen off enormously within the past few weeks. Blaine's prevarications on the stump have doubtless shaken public confidence in its reliability. By the way, what a splendid addition to the annals of crime the book would have been had it told exactly what the author was up to during those "Twenty Years in Congress."—[Chicago Times.

By placing one grain of corn on the square of a chess board, doubling the number of grains for each succeeding square, the quantity of corn required for the whole board of 64 squares would fill 1,844,375 barns, each holding 1,000,000 bushels of 100,000 grains each, bushels round numbers.

—Blaine's Washington residence cost \$65,000 and rents for \$13,000 per annum.

"I Don't Feel Like Work."

It makes no difference what business you are engaged in, whether you are a preacher, a merchant, a mechanic, a lawyer or a common laborer, you can't do your work well while you are half sick thousands try to, but all in vain. How much better to keep your organs in good order by taking Parker's Tonic when you feel "a little out of sorts." It would be money in your pocket. One hour of good, rejecting health is worth half a dozen hours of languor and pain.

Teachers' Institute.

The Teachers' Institute for Lincoln county opened on Tuesday, 28th inst., in Odd Fellows' Hall. Dr. J. B. Reynolds, of Louisville, who was to be present as conductor, having missed Monday's train, the forenoon was devoted mainly to organizing and enrolling members. An address from the Superintendent designed to foster a spirit of emulation and a desire for improvement among the younger teachers brought the sprightly youth Hon. Wm. O. Hansford to his feet, who proceeded to enlighten and enlighten the audience until noon. Dr. Reynolds arrived by train and took charge of the work of the Institute. His mode of instruction is plain, familiar, attractive and instructive. He begins each subject at the foundation and builds his system with mathematical accuracy and explains with philosophic clearness. Having discussed his modes of teaching reading and arithmetic, he spent some time in select reading and then took up on Wednesday morning map drawing and penmanship which occupied the time until noon. Prof. Elliott, of Kirkville, and Rice, of Crab Orchard, were present in the afternoon. It is greatly regretted that these gentlemen could not remain as both represent flourishing institutions, and enlightened educators and would have added materially to the interest of our meeting.

As to the material of the Institute nearly all are young. They are conceded to be sprightly, intelligent and unusually good looking. If they engage heartily in the noble work they have chosen the county has promise of a noble band of teachers when experience shall have ripened their powers.

The following is a list of teachers who have enrolled: Misses B. V. Pennington, Effie C. Warren, Lizzie DePauw, Bettie Thurmond, Hattie B. Fishback, Mollie E. Beasley, D. Lewis, Lucy M. Boyle, Kittie Wray, Florence Richards, Laura Holmes, Sue Buchanan, Lillian A. Bastin, Jennie Napier, Mattie Hendricks, S. A. Acton, Eva N. Bradley, Maggie Nix, M. E. Anderson, Amanda Griffin, Annie Holmes, Ella P. Peyton, Belle Bastin, Laura B. Young, Edith Morgan, Alice L. Stuart, Mabel D. Wright, Belle Sudduth, Belle Cockrill, Mrs. M. E. Simpson, Messrs. H. J. Harmon, N. W. Hughes, J. H. Allen, F. B. Morgan, J. M. Cook, W. O. Hansford, C. M. Thompson, S. G. Earle, W. D. Dye, S. D. Gooch, W. R. Davidson, T. S. Benson, J. G. Moore and W. F. Talbot.

The afternoon of Wednesday was given first to history on which the Dr. expatiated at length and made some valuable suggestions as to the mode of teaching it. He next considered briefly the laws of health, giving special attention to the circulatory and respiratory organs. Even a synopsis of these discussions would be too long for these columns.

It is to be regretted that Dr. R's lecture at night, on "The Common School, how and why," was not more generally heard.

The speaker is in full and intelligent sympathy with the movement in favor of a more liberal and more efficient system of common school education in our State, which is becoming so popular. He has evidently studied the question and understands both its necessity and its difficulty. His theory is correct and we hope his expectations are prophetic.

Thursday forenoon was devoted to Arithmetic and English grammar which elicited several spirited discussions among the members and exhibited commendable acquaintance with the lights and shadows of the subjects. The exercises will close to-day. Thus far the sessions have been pleasant, for which we are largely indebted to the kindness of friends in Stanford. But this will be more fittingly acknowledged before we separate.

"It's a powerful hard matter for me to keep my religion," said a church member to his minister. "Every time I think I've got an everlastin' holt on it something turns up to make me cuss, so I am kept on a trot between the world and the mourners' bench: This morning I lost all the religion I had while trying to shoot Tom Green. The gun wouldn't go off and I had to cuss."

A man in a sleeping car went through a terrible accident, when the car rolled down an embankment, without waking. It was noted that as the car struck the bottom he murmured: Don't, Jane, Jane, don't I'll get up and make the fire directly."

Positive Cure for Piles.

To the people of this county we would say that we have been given the agency of Dr. Marchesi's Italian Pile Ointment—emphatically guaranteed to cure or money refunded—Internal, External, Blind, Bleeding or Itching Piles. Price 50 cents a box. No cure, no pay. Penny & McAllister, Druggists.

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TRY IT YOURSELF.

The proof of the pudding is not in chewing the string, but in having an opportunity to try the article yourself. McRoberts & Stagg, the Druggists, have a free trial bottle of Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup for each and every one who is afflicted with Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption or any Lung Affection.

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270-4m

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I offer for sale privately my farm, near the Hustonville & Coffey's Mill pike, 1 mile west of Mt. Salem Post-office, Lincoln county, containing 67½ Acres. There is a large barn on the place and the other improvements are fair. It is well watered and fenced. I have 5 acres in tobacco and 15 acres in corn that I will sell either with the farm or not, as the purchaser desires. Terms liberal. Call on or address **D. W. DUN,** Mt. Salem, Ky.
281-2m

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282-4m **J. B. CLARK.**

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290-1f

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W. P. WALTON.

The news comes from New York that the Blaine republicans despairing of success there have resolved to abandon the State to the democracy and apply the money which was to be expended there to an attempt to purchase New Jersey, Connecticut and Indiana. This means that the same detestable methods used in Ohio are to be resorted to in those States and that deputy United States marshals of the lowest class are to guard the ballot box in the interest of the republican party and see that democrats are bulldozed and terrorized into not voting. Money will be lavishly used, but the prospect is that it will be in vain. Hendricks has on two occasions carried Indiana and he is more popular and beloved there now than ever, while New Jersey promises to remain true to her record and honor her noble son, Gov. Cleveland, with her electoral vote. Our prospects are bright all along the line and if the people are permitted to express their honest sentiments at the polls, Cleveland and Hendricks are as sure to be elected as next Tuesday shall arrive. Kentucky must not falter in her devotion to democratic principles, but tell to the world by an increased majority, how detestable to her are the methods of the party so faithfully represented in the record of its unscrupulous dishonest and designing candidate. Democrats do not fail to go to the polls and give your support to Cleveland, Hendricks and Reform.

EVERYTHING seems promising for a solid democratic delegation to Congress from this State. It is said that Taulbee will certainly succeed John D. White in the 10th and in the 9th Powers seems to have the bludge on Wadsworth. Both of these districts are now represented by republicans. Gen. Wolford who was elected by 2,200 majority in the 11th in 1882, is sure of reelection by even a greater majority. Our own district promises to increase its majority and surely she ought to do it with so excellent and capable a candidate as the democracy has offered to the people. Gov. McCreary is a safe, conservative man and judging by his record in all the positions that in Congress he will maintain his reputation so faithfully earned, and make for the district one of the best members it has ever had. The fact of his having been Governor of the great State of Kentucky and filled it with such distinction, will give him a prestige and a prominence not usually enjoyed by a member. The democracy of the district should and doubtless will, rally to his support and give him at least 2,000 majority. Let every man do his duty.

We give on the first page a list of the democratic electors for this State, for whom those favoring Cleveland and Hendricks will have to vote as the vote for president and vice-president is not direct. This vote is by the good old way, viva voce. For Congressman the law requires that it be by ballot and that ballot to "be printed or written on white paper, having on it the name of the person voted for, without other distinguishing marks," and "to be folded so as not to show any part of the name written or printed on it. No ballot having on it more than one name or distinguishing mark shall be counted." We have printed and sent out to the various precincts in this county, a ballot in accordance with the law. It has the name "James B. McCreary" on it and nothing else. Take one, fold it and put it in the ballot box, without the scratch of a pen or pencil on it, if you wish your vote to be counted for a gentleman, we should all be proud to honor.

Gov. CLEVELAND was tendered a royal reception at Newark, N. J., this week. It is his birthplace and the people there are proud of the fact. Among other good things that he said in his speech the following deserves special notice: "The perpetuity of our institutions and the public welfare are surely not depend upon unchanging party ascendancy, but upon simple, business-like administration of the affairs of Government and the appreciation by public officers that they are the people's servants, not their masters."

DESIRING to give his friend Gresham a life job while he has the power the President has appointed him to a United States judgeship and given the Secretaryship of the Treasury, which Gresham had held less than a month, to Hugh McCullough, now of Maryland. Mr. McC. is now 75 years old and was Secretary of the Treasury under Lincoln and remained so till the end of the term filled out by Johnson.

BLAINE was wine and dined at Delmonico's in New York, Wednesday, by Jay Gould and the other capitalists, who either owe or expect favors from him. Blaine has always been solid with the monopolists.

EVER since the Lexington Transcript was purchased by Mr. David E. Caldwell its course has been onward and upward till it is a credit to its city. It now gets the press dispatches and all the local news fast.

THE Independent republicans of Maine claim that Cleveland will carry Massachusetts and it is not entirely out of the range of possibilities that he will not carry Illinois and Iowa. God send such a tidal wave.

FELLOW democrats, we feel that victory is in the air. The news is encouraging all along the line. Let Kentucky roll up 60,000 for Cleveland and Hendricks.

NOTES OF CURRENT EVENTS.

—Mayor Elson, of New York, appointed General Fitz John Porter Police Commissioner.

—The wife of Senator John D. Fogle died at Lebanon a few days ago after a long illness.

—The round-trip expenses of an Atlantic passenger steamer runs from \$40,000 to \$70,000.

—W. F. Storey, proprietor of the Chicago Times, is dead. He had been an imbecile for two years.

—Kentucky jeans manufacturers met at Louisville, organized, and resolved to decrease the output 25,000 pieces, by shutting down Nov. 1.

—Harry McAfee, who killed John Clayborn, another negro at Harrodsburg, Sept. 18, was caught on a farm between Dayton and Franklin, O.

—Republican repeaters are now being shipped into Louisiana. It is also reported that firearms are being dumped into that unfortunate State.

—The gamblers and professional betters of New York City are betting at the rate of \$100 to \$80 that Cleveland carries the State of New York.

—Mrs. Mary Falkner, aged 113, died in in Whitley county, Ky., Monday. She was born in Knoxville in the first fort over erected in Tennessee.

—The Louisvilleans are already arranging for another Exposition to be backed by the general government, so pleased are they with the result of the last.

—The Supreme Court of Ohio rendered a decision upon the Scott Law, declaring it to be unconstitutional. Over \$2,000,000 will have to be refunded to the saloon keepers.

—The territory of Idaho is knocking for admission into the sisterhood of States. In his annual report the Governor states the population at 88,000 and the value of assessed property at \$93,000,000.

—The business of stripping bluegrass seed, which commenced only a few years ago, has assumed large proportions, and thousands of bushels are now shipped all over the United States and Europe.

—Tom Crittenden, who murdered a negro, wants a change of venue, alleging as grounds why the prayer should be granted that he can not get justice in Jefferson, Oldham or Shelby. Justice is what he does not want.

—Jacob Johnson, for the murder of George Richards in Marion county, has been sent up for life. At the first trial he got a death sentence, but the Court of Appeals would not have it. Perhaps it can stand the present sentence.

—Miss Ella F. Kidd, of Jessamine county, Ky., writes to the New York Sun as follows: "I have a quilt that contains 68,841 pieces, 561,897 stitches in it, 21 spoons of thread and about 30 yards of goods to piece it. I was seven months piecing it."

—Joseph Pettijohn of Washington Territory, has a remarkable family of ten children. One son, seventeen years of age, is seven feet high and weighs 265 pounds. The average height of all his children is six and a half feet and the average weight 224 pounds.

—At Williamsburg a difficulty took place between Wm. L. Leforce, jailer of Whitley county, and Martin Snyder, county surveyor, on one side, and G. W. Crumpton, a policeman of that town, on the other, in which Leforce was slightly wounded in the left breast and left hand, and Snyder was severely, but not dangerously wounded in the right shoulder.

—Private Henry of the Greely expedition does not yet know that he is dead, the bullet of his executioner having killed him so suddenly and unexpectedly that he was not aware of it. But his spirit is now under instruction by a Chicago medium, who is slowly making him understand his condition. The case is gravely reported in the Religio-Philosophical Journal.

—Hon. Ed. Henderson, Chairman of the democratic State Committee of Indiana, says: "Indiana will cast 482,000 votes. Our organization is complete. Democrats are very sanguine of success, but great work is yet before us. The double vote of our State is 24,000. The battle is for that vote. We believe we are all right. Such enthusiasm on the part of the democrats has never been equal in Indiana."

—Kit Carson, the famous scout to whose memory Bob Ingersoll is soon to unveil a monument at Santa Fe, was a native of Madison county, Ky., born Dec. 24, 1809. At the age of seventeen he became a hunter on the Western border, was Fremont's chief of scouts in the Pathfinder's famous exploration of the Rocky mountains, was a Lieutenant in the Mexican war and was breveted Brigadier General in the Federal army during the late war. Carson died at Fort Lynn, Col., in 1883, and his remains, we believe, are now buried there.—[Lou. Times.]

—The director of the Mint reports that the coins during the year amounted to \$57,880,921, of which \$27,932,824 were gold, \$28,773,387 silver (the latter except about \$673,000 in silver dollar,) and \$1,174,000 of minor coins. The coinage of gold was about \$8,000 less than during the previous year. In addition to the coinage executed for the Government \$1,000,000 in silver was struck at the San Francisco mint for Hawaiian Government. Besides the manufacture of coin, gold bars to the value of \$23,875,586 and silver bars of the value of \$7,636,724 were prepared at the mints and assay offices.

—Mr. W. F. Ames, who came to this county from Gallatin county this year and rented land of J. H. Miller, has housed 12,000 pounds of White Burley tobacco of a very superior quality, which he is assorting into seven different grades.

—S. J. Embury sold to a Rockcastle man a yearling bull for \$50.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[To the Editor of The Interior Journal.]
WASHINGTON, Oct. 28, 1884.—All Washington, and by that I mean the official life of the Capital, has been to the races the past week. The race season is indeed a gala time for this social and political centre. Fashion, with its modern tastes is a great patron of the turf, and fashion nowhere rules with greater sway than here at the Capital of the Nation. Here a comparatively great portion of the population can afford to enjoy themselves without regard to cost. Ergo, they all go, and lose their money. Heads of Departments, Chiefs of bureau, down to the \$900 clerk, may all be seen hovering about the book-makers, or posing on the quarter-stretch for the admiration of the ladies in the grand stand, while the diplomatic dudes promenade with usual wont in front of the crowd. As they strutted up and down, they seemed to feel that every eye was upon them; nor were they mistaken. The cut of their trousers, shape of their collars, and fashions of their neckties afforded a good deal of amusement. The diplomat is of a peculiar class of genus homo, both in his face and dress, for he seems to present in combination the fashions of Paris, London, Berlin and St. Petersburg. Attorney General Brewster's carriage is always a conspicuous point in the in-field, and this year the old man was there in all his glory.

Apocryphos of the races, the fact has lately developed that there are as many fine teams and handsome equipages in Washington as are to be found anywhere. Time was when a handsome turnout or fine span of horses was a rarity upon the streets, and one involuntary turned to look after the unusual sight. Now, however, such state of things no longer exists. The miles of asphalt and smooth paving during the season are fairly alive, the elegant teams driven for the best part by their respective owners. General Beale, on his fine farm just outside the city limits, keeps so many fine horses that, were he minded, it would be possible to appear with a new team every day for a considerable length of time. President Arthur has a handsome four-in-hand team of bays. His favorite steed, however, is a large powerful gray, mounted upon which it is no infrequent sight to see him riding quietly along some unfrequented country road, half the time his own thoughts for sole companions. In the President's stable is a lovely little black mare which formerly served Mrs. Arthur as her saddle horse, and to this fact is due the place of prominence awarded and the great amount of care lavished upon her.

Adjudging that the equine personnel of the capital may not be uninteresting to your readers, I am reluctant to pass over the subject without mention of some other high-steppers. The Cabinet is well represented, Secretary Frelinghuysen owning a pair of blooded bays, while Secretary Chandler rides behind a bay and a sorrel, the check reins of which are held by a liveried driver, a footman, also in livery, completing this very stylish turnout. The team behind which Postmaster General Gresham rides is a pair of grays, these being furnished by the Government. Bays seem generally to have the preference, Don Cameron owning a handsome pair, and Professor Bell, the inventor of the telephone drives a fine pair to his handsome carriage. Chief Justice Waite has a fine pair about sixteen hands high, pretty to look at and, of an easy pace for pleasure driving. Secretary Folger makes a departure in this line, his span being roans. Mr. Arthur's private secretary, Mr. Phillips, drives a well-matched sorrel and dun. Secretary Lincoln's horses are of a rich brown. The foreign ministers all own some good bits of horse flesh, those of the British Minister's being sorrels. The Russian Minister has just imported his new carriage from St. Petersburg, extremely odd looking and therefore stylish. This is drawn by a stout pair of black jet steeds. The Chinese Minister also drives black horses, seemingly setting behind them with the greatest contentment. The fine roans used by the Mexican Minister are accustomed to the hardest driving of any of the Diplomatic spans. The Japanese Minister drives out in his fine drag, with a most stylish-appearing pair of bays, with short, cropped tails. One horse noticeable for its great beauty, is the thoroughbred black owned by the eminent philanthropist, Mr. W. W. Corcoran, and ridden by his granddaughter, Miss Eustis, this young lady being the finest horsewoman in town.

The routine work of the national committees in this city has practically closed. To say that the canvass is "red hot" hardly expresses the intensity of the situation. It is politics to the right of you, to the left of you and all around you. Everybody has the subject on his tongue. You have but to listen and you will be able from what you hear to fix up the result to suit yourself.

I see that freckles are in fashion. How nice for the people that have iron hidden in their blood and visible on their faces! Freckles are the outward sign of inward iron I have always understood. In America they are so much in vogue this year that artificial means have been adopted for producing them. A freckle manufacturer has invented a sort of sand that is rubbed into the cheeks and comes out freckles. Probably he is the same practitioner who sows diamonds—result warranted.—[London Truth.]

—A fire damp explosion in the Youngstown, Pa. coal mines killed 20 people.

How He Got a Position.

"I applied for a position in a banking house in Wall street six months ago, and although I proved my competency they would not take me. I had been down on my luck and looked old and shabby. An idea struck me. I got up a new growth of hair with Parker's Hair Balm, shaved a decent suit of clothes, applied again, and they took me in a minute." So writes a clerk with \$2,000 salary. The moral is plain. Parker's Hair Balm gives a person a new face.

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The Buell stock is tanned by the old-fashioned long time cold liquor process, thereby producing soft and pleasant wearing material. Any method that will tan stock in ten to thirty days in order to make it cheap will unavoidably destroy its life, and when the oil used in dressing evaporates the leather becomes hard and brittle. A single thought should convince you that notwithstanding the difference in price, you can better afford to buy BUELL'S BOOTS AND SHOES.

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Rims, Stoneware, Corn Shellers, Collars,

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Buggies, Carriages, Surreys, Spring Wagons, Farm Wagons, &c.,
A few Moline and Furst and Bradley Sulky Plows at Less than Cost to close out.

Semi-Weekly Interior Journal

NEW HAMPSHIRE STORY

TWO BROTHERS' DIVIDED HOUSES.

The queer result of a legacy that was intended to Conciliate—A Gentle State Brotherly Row and the Outcome of It.

[The Touch (N. H.) Cor. Chicago Inter Ocean.]

They are queer folks down here in New Hampshire—honest, but eccentric, and one has to be among them but a little while to obtain a new glimpse of human nature. The other day I was riding by an old house, and inquired why half of it was painted white and the other half red. The two colors met at the middle of the front door, and gave the building a most striking and unique appearance.

"That is an old story," said Uncle John. "In that house four or five generations were born, married and died, and so far as we know, lived happily enough. The last sole owner was a man who had two children, both sons. They grew up together on the old farm, and were as affectionate and kindly disposed as could be. For twenty years they lived happily together, married and reared families, and worked the farm, sharing the profits without a word of difference or a doubt of each other's faith or honesty. The farm was in the old man's name, and when he died he left a will in which he said he would not cause them sorrow or trouble by dividing his property, but gave it to them jointly, and trusted that they would spend the remainder of their lives as they had spent their childhood and manhood, sharing each other's joys and working the farm together.

"The place, therefore, and all the old man possessed was left them in common with things to go on as had been for a quarter of a century. But the old man was scarcely in his grave before the elder of the brothers assumed a paternal air and took the farmer's place at the head of the common table. This would have been passed over and admitted as the honor of seniority had not the elder brother also assumed to direct things on the farm and about the household as the old man had done.

"Then the row broke out, and it was the most celebrated case in these parts for many a year. You know our people look upon law suits as very disreputable. Men have been turned out of the church for hiring lawyers and going into Court. And a man who was, or is, sued, loses his standing in the community. There are disputes, of course, time and again, but they are always settled by arbitration. One of the disputants selects a friend, the other selects one also, and the two arbitrators choose a third, usually a man who is noted for his honesty and impartiality. To this committee of neighbors differences are submitted and by them settled, and for one to refuse to abide by the result is even worse than being a party to a lawsuit. The stigma of public condemnation is forever upon him.

"The boys got into a wrangle, and neither would give up. They couldn't agree about anything, and the consequence was that the neighbors interfered, and an arbitration was arranged. But neither of them would accept the result of the arbitration. It was the first case of the kind on record. Usually, at least one party is satisfied with the decision, but in this case neither would agree to it, and the only way that estate could be settled was by dividing everything in halves and then letting the brothers draw cuts for choice. It happened to be a paradise out there and each could have half, and the farm was divided in the same way. A stone wall was built through the middle of every field, meadow and pasture on the farm, and it made queer work of them. Of course, they couldn't cut the horses and cattle in two, but drew cuts for the choice.

"The brothers lived along that way for years, and are living so now. They do not speak to each other, and while it is mighty uncomfortable for both of them, neither will sell out or move to spite the other. Not long ago the old house needed painting, and one of the brothers put on a new coat of white. The other, just to be contrary, painted his half red, and that is the reason it looks so funny."

The Man Who Betrayed a President.

[Nashville American.]

Back Lewis, janitor of the Meigs School, East Nashville, is dead. Lewis was at one time the body servant of Andrew Johnson, when that distinguished Tennesseean was President of the United States, and created a sensation in Washington by revealing the great commoner's private affairs to the President's enemies. This was done while the impeachment trial was going on, became the ruling sensation of the hour, and was a common theme for speculation during many months following. President Johnson discharged Lewis at that time, and he came back to this city, where he has remained since. Lewis was since frequently suffered great want, and told a friend that President Johnson's agents, when he discharged him, had often come to his liquid during his misfortunes. The words referred to by Lewis are these: "Take this \$100 bill and go where you will; I trusted you and you betrayed my confidence for less than I have often given you without asking. All I can say to you is that you will never suffer as much as you have caused me to suffer by your base treachery."

The person to whom Lewis told these words only a few weeks ago is Andrew D. Foster, one of the proprietors of the Maxwell House barbershop, who was for many years the body servant and valet of President Johnson, and to whom the great Tennesseean was a bon factor up to the hour of his death.

The Health of School Children.

[American Register.]

The authorities of France have taken up the question of the health of school children. A commission on the subject was appointed some time ago, and its report is now before the Minister of Education. In it there are some remarks about cleanliness that were to be expected as a matter of course, and some conclusions about costume that are rather surprising. It seems that French children generally, and especially the children of the very poor, are dressed much too warmly. In the school rooms they wear nearly all the outer garments and wraps which they wear out of doors. The report recommends the abolition by law of this senseless custom, and the substitution of a light headress for girls instead of the heavy cumbersome bonnet which they now wear. The report closes by highly commending the English custom of allowing children to run about bare-headed and sometimes bare-footed.

CANNED GOODS.

Almost Everything For the Table to Be Had in Cans.

[Boston Globe.]

"Very many people," said a leading Boston packer, "live almost entirely, especially in summer months, on canned goods. Few people are aware what immense quantities of these goods are annually consumed."

"The variety is very great, also?"

"There is scarcely anything that grows that is not canned. We pack meats of all kinds and vegetables and fruits of every variety. As a rule, these goods are packed in better shape than they used to be. This especially applies to strawberries. The great bulk of this fruit which is canned is put up in Maryland. Until recently the packers have used only the very poorest of the fruit for canning and have used no sugar in the process. You can readily imagine what a strawberry is which has been soaked in water for six months or perhaps a year. They were tasteless and entirely worthless. No one who used a can once would ever be caught again. But, a year or two ago, a fruit-raiser and packer commenced putting up a nice article, using selected fruit and heavy syrup. The result has been that others have been forced to do the same, and now we are getting a fine article of canned strawberries."

"What class of people are the largest buyers of canned goods?"

"Families are the largest consumers. Then a great many go to the ship-chandlers, who supply them to ship-owners and captains. Canned goods are a wonderful boon to marines, to whom, a few years ago, a taste of fresh vegetables or fruits was a thing unknown."

"The miners, too, are large consumers. Those who have traveled in the mining districts, especially in Colorado, have frequently noticed deep gullies in the mountains almost filled with old cans."

"Pies and sailing parties contribute their share of the trade?"

"Yes; the goods which may be classed, especially, as luxuries, such as potted meats, are in great demand for such purposes. Yachting parties carry large quantities of canned as well as bottled goods."

"How are the goods prepared for canning?"

"They are cooked almost exclusively in the can. This is true of meats and vegetables. Peas, for example, are so treated. They are first assorted into four sizes by passing through a series of sieves or colanders. They are then packed in the cans and subjected to the action of steam, after which they are hermetically sealed. Another mode is to cook them by placing the cans in water, which is forced to a boiling point by the use of steam. As a rule, the peas thus prepared are really fresher and better than those purchased in the market, especially the first which appear. The first peas are grown at the South, and do not fail to be somewhat wilted by the time they reach the Northern market. But the canner of peas takes them fresh from the vines, and seals them carefully, so that they can not be otherwise than fresh when opened."

The Poetic Pensive Grounds of Senator Palmer.

[Detroit Post.]

Thomas P. Whittier, one of Senator Palmer's numerous Northern Michigan partners in the lumber trade, is in Detroit on a visit of mingled business and pleasure. He has been out to the Senator's farm, and spent considerable time on the picnic grounds. Mr. Whittier was met last evening by a Post reporter, to whom he related in glowing terms his impressions of the picnic grounds.

"I tell you it is a paradise out there and no mistake," he said. "Just imagine a long stretch of emerald sward, the grass forming as soft a carpet as the thickest Wilton, and looking as beautiful as the loveliest of a maltese cat on a dark night. Then the grove—a beech grove! Think of it. Not beech and maple, but entirely beech. The heavy and luxuriant boughs give a most graceful shade, and in the spaces between the trees, the glinting sun casts its beaming rays on the ground. As the gentle winds of summer stir the boughs the shadows dance about with fantastic grace, and one could lie watching them for hours and never grow weary."

"After using to take breath," Mr. Whittier continued, "the innumerable beauties of this sylvan retreat have a most wonderful effect on the appetite. You can eat anything while in the grove, and under the influence of its surroundings cold potatoes acquire a flavor that tickles the most fastidious palate, and they melt like sugar on our tongue. The red ants that drop into your glass are swallowed and seem like drops of nectar from the flasks of the gods, sprinkled in as a mark of gracious favor to the select sons of the earth. There is a little lake that nestles in the heart of the grove like a pearl on the bosom of a green silk dress in a ball-room. It is small—very small—but its waters are clearer than crystal, and the ripples dance across it like the dimpling smile of an infant. It is about as large as my straw hat. The Senator, one of his poetic flights of sentiment, most felicitously named it Lake Dimple. Oh, you should pay just one visit to that grove! See Naples and die! Say European tourists. But I say: 'See Palmer's picnic grounds and die!'"

Doing His Smoking by Machinery.

[N. Y. Morning Journal.]

"I have just invested in a new scheme," said the buyer of a wholesale cigar house to a reporter. "All day long I am called upon to test cigars of every kind, good, bad and indifferent. These smokers are constantly coming in with samples, and things have come to such a pass that from constant trying and smoking every known brand from morning until night my sense of taste has become impaired, until I have invented a machine to do my smoking."

He then exhibited to the reporter a contrivance run by clockwork, fixed up with two rubber pipes. He proceeded to wind the wheels began to work, he lit a cigar and placed it in one of the rubber tubes. In another moment the smoke came out of the other tube in puffs in a perfectly natural manner. "You see," continued the speaker, "I place this thing on my desk and without taking one whiff of the smoke I am enabled to detect the quality of the tobacco at a moment's notice. I can also experiment with different cigars at the same time, testing the difference in the aroma. Some time ago, I became so desperate that I seriously considered the advisability of engaging a boy to do my smoking at a certain salary per week; but I find that this arrangement answers all purposes."

—Henry Roberts was found dead in an empty room of a house occupied by his divorced wife in Louisville.

SOME GHOST STORIES.

A CURIOUS SUPERNATURAL TALE.

The Stumblers of an English Lord's Guest Broken by a Frightful Apparition—A Story of a Dead American Gentleman.

[Cor. Philadelphia Telegraph.]

I have just heard a very curious story which is now going the rounds of London society, and which forms one of the sensational topics of the day. It is certainly one of the best authenticated stories of the supernatural that I have ever heard, and is one of the strangest. Suppressing, as is usual under the circumstances, the names of the parties concerned, and that of the exact locality wherein the incident transpired, the narrative runs as follows:

A few months ago a young English artist, whom we will call Mr. H—, went down to the country-seat of Lord X— to pay that gentleman a visit. The house was very full, but he was accorded a comfortable and handsome chamber, apparently one of the best in the house. He remained for three days, the only noticeable feature about his visit being that each night he was troubled by a horrible dream. He dreamed that he was suddenly awakened by the entrance of some person into his room, and that on looking around he saw the apartment brightly illuminated, while at the window stood an old lady richly dressed, in the act of throwing something out. How task accomplished, she turned her face toward the amazed spectator, showing a countenance so distorted with evil passions, so hideous in its expression of wickedness, that it thrilled his soul with horror. Then the light and the dreadful old woman disappeared together, leaving the artist to imagine that he had been witness of a frightful nightmare. But on returning to London his imagination was haunted by that fearful countenance, thrice seen and the watches of the night, that he made a sketch of it, which so conveyed the evil expression and revolting aspect of the midnight hag as to horrify every body to whom he showed it. One day the artist went to pay a call on Lord X—, and that gentleman took him into his picture gallery to show him some remarkable family portraits. Among these, what was the painter's surprise to recognize in the likeness of a well-dressed and stately old lady the features of his dream vision, minus the revolting and wicked expression. "I have ment in 'Lady,' was his involuntary exclamation as his eyes rested on the portrait. 'Indeed,' Lord X—, smiling, that is hardly possible, since she died something over a hundred years ago. She was the second wife of my great-grandfather, and was anything but a credit to the family, for she was strongly suspected of having murdered her husband's son by his first marriage in order to make her own son the heir to the property. The unfortunate boy broke his neck in a fall from one of the windows of our country seat, and there is but little doubt of his having been precipitated from the window by the step-mother. The artist then related the circumstances of his thrice-repeated dream and sent for his sketch, which, as far as features went, was identical with the portrait in Lord X—'s gallery. He afterward caused the sketch to be photographed, and the lady who told him the story said that she had herself seen the photograph, and that the wicked face had haunted her afterward for days.

I have also recently heard in England the following strange and undoubtedly true story: A year ago an American gentleman died suddenly while traveling in Europe during the summer, and his remains were deposited in a receiving vault to await the approach of cold weather before they were transported to the United States. Some time before the body arrived in America one of the deceased's business agents had a very vivid dream, in which he saw his defunct employer standing by his bedside. "I am come," said the visitor, "to tell you that the coffin in which my corpse has been inclosed is entirely too large to be gotten through the door of our family vault. You must have part of the doorway taken down before the funeral, else a very vexatious delay in the ceremony will ensue." Of course the gentleman was far too strong-minded to take so extreme a step as that of causing the doorway of the vault to be partly demolished in obedience to the promptings of a dream. But when the body arrived the coffin was found to be far too large for the entrance, and all the annoying incidents that had been predicted in the dream did really take place. For the truth of the above story I can myself vouch, as I know all the parties.

The Court of Appeals has twice since its creation reversed the decisions of the Superior Court. But this means nothing more than that great minds will differ. Give the Superior Court the right and it would reverse the decisions of the Court of Appeals. The decision of a court is as uncertain as the verdict of a jury.

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The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. Is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Penny & McAllister.

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Can any one bring a case of Kidney or Liver Complaint that Electric Bitters will not speedily cure? We say they can not, as thousands of cases already permanently cured and who are daily recommending Electric Bitters, will prove. Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Weak Back or any urinary complaint quickly cured. They purify the blood, regulate the bowels and act on the diseased parts. Every bottle guaranteed. For sale at 50 cents a bottle by Penny & McAllister.

A Lawyer's Opinion of Interest to All.

J. A. Tawney, Esq., a leading attorney of Wisconsin, writes: "After using it for some three years, I take great pleasure in stating that I regard Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption as the best remedy in the world for Coughs and Colds. I have never failed to cure the most severe Colds I have had and invariably relieve the pain in the chest." Trial Bottles of this sure cure for all Coughs and Lung Diseases may be had free at Penny & McAllister's Drug Store. Large size \$1.

Dr. Bosanko.

This name has become so familiar with the most of people throughout the United States that it is hardly necessary to state that he is the originator of the great Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup, the people's favorite remedy, wherever known, for Coughs, Colds, Consumption and all affections of the Throat and Lungs. Price 50 cents and \$1.00, sold by McAllister & Stange.

ORDER OF ELECTION.

The Lincoln County Court composed of the County Judge and the Justices of the Peace of Lincoln county at its term held on Monday, the 6th day of October, 1884, made the following order:

That day W. G. Welch appeared and read to the court an act of the General Assembly of Kentucky entitled, "An act to authorize Lincoln county to raise money to aid in the construction of a railroad through said county," approved May 1, 1884 and thereupon presented a petition, which is filed, signed by the Chesapeake & Nashville Railway Co., by E. Zimmerman, President, and by W. G. Welch and 27 other citizens and residents of the justices' districts of Stanford, Walnut Flat, Turnersville and Hustonville precincts, asking this court to cause an election to be held in said districts to take the sense of the qualified voters therein upon the proposition hereinafter set forth. Upon consideration of which petition the court hereby orders that an election shall be held on Saturday the 15th day of November, 1884 in said Stanford, Walnut Flat, Turnersville and Hustonville precincts, asking this court to cause an election to be held in said districts to take the sense of the qualified voters therein upon the proposition hereinafter set forth. Upon consideration of which petition the court hereby orders that an election shall be held on Saturday the 15th day of November, 1884 in said Stanford, Walnut Flat, Turnersville and Hustonville precincts, asking this court to cause an election to be held in said districts to take the sense of the qualified voters therein upon the proposition hereinafter set forth.

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PROFESSIONAL.

ALEX. ANDERSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, DANVILLE, KY.

Will practice in the Courts of Boyle and adjoining counties and in the Court of Appeals.

J. R. FISH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, DANVILLE, KY.

Will practice in the Courts of Boyle and adjoining counties and in the Court of Appeals.

LEE F. HUFFMAN, SURGEON DENTIST, DANVILLE, KY.

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Send 6 cents for postage and receive free, a costly box of goods, which will help you, of either sex, to more money right away than anything else in this world. Fortune awaits the workers absolutely sure. At once address TUCK & Co., Augusta, Maine.

\$200 Reward!

A Reward of Two Hundred Dollars will be paid by the friends of the late J. N. Benedict for the capture of his murderer, Henry Roberts. Roberts is about 30 years of age, dark complexion, hazel eyes, smooth face and very bad countenance, rather heavy build, weighing probably 150 pounds.

FARM FOR SALE!

I have been appointed agent for the sale of the farm of Mrs. Phoebe C. Hale and heirs, containing 230 Acres, lying 3/4 of a mile from Hustonville on the Liberty Pike and I hereby offer it privately. It is a good dwelling-house of two stories and a room, besides the necessary out-buildings. It is well watered and is good, rich land worth much more than is asked for it. Apply to me for further particulars.

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Baggage will be conveyed to and from the depot free of charge. Special accommodations to Commercial Travelers. The Bar will always supply the choicest Brands of Liquors and Cigars.

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Is a positive cure for Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Nervous Exhaustion, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and General Loss of Power of the Generative Organs, and all diseases that follow as a consequence of uncleanly habits, such as Gonorrhea, Syphilis, Pains in the back, Dizziness of Vision, Premature Old Age and many other diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption. In all cases of Female Weakness the Specific acts like a charm, restoring lost or falling vigor, giving to the eye a brilliant sparkling beauty, to the cheeks the rosy bloom of health.

After Taking. Murray's Specific is sold by all Druggists at \$1 per package, or six packages for \$5. Also by mail, postage free, on receipt of price.

Full particulars in pamphlet, which will be mailed free to every applicant. Address all communications to the sole manufacturer, MURRAY MEDICINE CO., Kansas City, Mo.

Sold in Stanford by Penny & McAllister and all Druggists everywhere.

ARTHUR PATTER & Co., Wholesale Agents, Louisville, Ky.

POSTED!

This notice forbids hunters, fishermen and trappers to trespass on our lands without permission, as all such acts are liable to be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

Stanford, Ky. March 17th, 1884. [Signed.] D. McKitterick, Geo. W. M. McCormack, H. T. Bush, C. Fisher, Levi Hubbard, Higgins Kelly, R. G. & J. F. Gover, L. Carter, T. J. Hill, C. Vanoy, J. Harris, P. W. Carter, Ed. Carter, T. J. Fisher, M. W. Montgomery, H. E. Marcum, M. T. Russell, D. Newland, S. W. Gibbons.

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For Brain, Nerves, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Lungs, An Unexcelled Invigorant, Cures Headache, Fever, Anemia, Chills, DYSPEPSIA, Indigestion, Debility & WEAKNESS.

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S. S. Wells, Jersey City, N. J., U. S. A.

MAVENSVILLE BRANCH.

North-Bound. No. 52, Daily, Ex. Sun. No. 54, Daily, Ex. Sun.

Lexington 7:45 a.m. 2:00 p.m.

Paris 8:15 a.m. 2:30 p.m.

Arr. Millersburg 9:40 a.m. 3:47 p.m.

Carlisle 9:50 a.m. 4:07 p.m.

Johnson 9:58 a.m. 4:15 p.m.

Mayville 10:30 a.m. 4:45 p.m.

South-Bound. No. 52, Daily, Ex. Sun. No. 54, Daily, Ex. Sun.

Lexington 3:45 a.m. 1:20 p.m.

Paris 4:15 a.m. 1:50 p.m.

Arr. Millersburg 7:21 a.m. 2:45 p.m.

Carlisle 7:44 a.m. 3:09 p.m.

Johnson 8:10 a.m. 3:35 p.m.

Covington 11:30 a.m. 5:55 p.m.

NOTE.—Train No. 3 runs daily from Knoxville, Winchester and Lexington to Covington.